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noted in the BULLETIN, xii., 94. The lithological characters of the rock are very similar, and the neighboring plants are the same. In the first of these localities, at a height of about 150 feet above the sea, on an area of open rock, of about 70 feet by 50, are a dozen or more patches of the plant. The second locality is about a fourth of a mile further N. W., at a height of perhaps 200 feet. Here is a large patch about 10 feet in length and 5 in breadth, and four or five smaller ones in close proximity. As might be expected in these rocky localities, there is never a large area of continuous growth, for it is only here and there that there is sufficient soil for foothold. During the last three summers a very large extent of the open rocky hills of the southern part of Mt. Desert has been carefully explored by myself and others, but the search has revealed only the five localities mentioned in this and a former paper.

3. DEER ISLAND. This is the largest island in Penobscot Bay, being about eight miles in length, with its greatest breadth about five miles. It nowhere reaches great elevation, and is separated from the more lofty Isle au Haut, to the south of it, by a channel of six miles in width, thickly strewn with islets. At the southern end of it is Green's Landing, where the steamer from Rockland to Bar Harbor makes regular stops. Mr. Chas. S. Wilder, of Florence, Mass., reports that "not far from Green's Landing, on the right of the road leading to North West Harbor, on a rocky eminence in a small pasture, the *Corema* is found in abundance. Many blueberry bushes are in the vicinity, and no pines." I am indebted to Mrs. Flora E. Haines, of Bangor, for this information.

4. MT. BEATTIE, CAMDEN, ME. From Mrs. Haines I also learn that Miss Fanny T. Hardy, of Brewer, Maine, found the *Corema* on the "east side of Mt. Beattie, on the right at the top of the trail, about a quarter of a mile from the edge." This confirms the information given by Prof. Chickering in Bulletin of Torrey Club, xi., 116.

### Union of an Oak with a Birch.

Along the turnpike road on Staten Island, on the property known as the Cebra Homestead, there are two trees that have grown together in such a way that they would ordinarily be

taken for one individual. One of these trees is a White Oak, the other being a Black Birch, and from seedlings on, their growth has been so even that neither one has gained any advantage over the other. For the space of 3 ft. 7 in. from the roots they have grown solidly together, so that the line of juncture is no more marked than the weather worn crevices down the sides of many large trees, the character of the bark serving as the best guide in distinguishing the trunk of one tree from that of the other. At the height mentioned from the ground the trunks part or branch, forming a Y, the oak being 4 ft. 2 in. in circumference, and the birch 4 ft. 5 in., while the main trunk, formed by both trees, measures 7 ft. 4 in. around.

It is no uncommon matter to find cedar branches, owing to their unliability, enclosed by the trunks of other trees, and some species often become grafted together, but the case mentioned seems to be interesting as a departure from these general rules, and also from the symmetrical outline that has been maintained.

W. T. DAVIS.

### Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

*Agarum Turneri*.—*On the Anatomy and Development of*. James Elias Humphrey. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sciences, xxii., pp. 195-204; two plates; also reprinted.)

This investigation is the seventh contribution from the cryptogamic laboratory of Harvard University, conducted under the direction of Dr. Farlow. Mr. Humphrey finds that the structure of the adult frond of this curious Alga agrees closely with that of *Laminaria*, that the frond increases in length at the union of stipe and lamina, and that the perforations of the latter begin when a length of 3 to 4 centimetres is attained, and are formed by the simultaneous formation of an indentation of one surface and the death of a corresponding portion of the other.

*Azalea nudiflora*.—(Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., ix., p. 294; colored figure.)

*Bacteria apparatus*—*Home made*.—T. J. Burrill. (Bot. Gazette, xi., p. 276, illustrated.)

*Biology of Timber Trees with special reference to the requirements of Forestry*.—B. E. Fernow. (Bot. Gazette, xi., p. 247.)